

ADVANCES KEY OUTPUT GOALS IN HEAVY INDUSTRY

Preview of Seven-Year Plan Sets '65 Targets Initially Ordered for 1972

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Oct. 20—The Soviet Union's new Seven-Year Plan will call on heavy industry to approach by 1965 a number of production goals originally set for 1972.

A few sample statistics published here recently bear out Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's statement last week that the world will be amazed when it reads the new plan. The Soviet people, too, are likely to be surprised by the goals, which will require a maximum national effort in the years 1959 to 1965.

The seven-year targets for the production of steel, iron ore and pig iron will be close to the tentative 1972 goals that Mr. Khrushchev outlined last November. Similar speed-ups of the schedules for coal, electric power and petroleum production are indicated, although the figures are yet to be announced.

Large Investments Due

Large-scale capital investments and industrial construction will be required to realize the goals. The seven-year target for cement output, announced earlier this summer, also is close to Mr. Khrushchev's 1972 figure and suggests ambitious building plans.

Premier Khrushchev was reported back in Moscow today from a two-month leave on which he combined work and rest. He will probably supervise the final version of the plan, which is expected to be made public in early December. It will be formally approved at the twenty-first congress of the Communist party in January. In a speech last week, Mr. Khrushchev said that when the plan was published "the whole world will be amazed at the prospects of development of the Socialist economy."

Plan Required Revision

In view of the figures that the Premier announced as fifteen-year targets a year ago, he is probably right. As he spoke last year at the fortieth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, economic planners were just beginning to shape the 1959-65 plan. The plan has required extensive adjustments, even in recent weeks, to take account of experience gained in the new decentralized system of industrial management.

Preparation of the plan is the job of the huge State Planning Committee, headed by Iosif I. Kuzmin, who is also a Deputy Premier. His staff has been wrestling with the assignment ever since the Government announced in September, 1957,

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that it was scrapping the Five-Year Plan of 1956-60.

The job has been difficult because a plan envisages production assignments for every plant and farm and, by extension, for every worker. It must provide not only for existing industry but for expansion. It must reckon with all related needs, like manpower and resources.

It must even envision what high schools and teachers will be needed when today's first-graders are graduated from elementary schools seven years hence. As one official here has observed, "Imagine seven years ago trying to plan for our country today."

Despite these difficulties Soviet planners apparently are determined to make the plan one of extraordinary ambition. The key figures pointing to the trend were disclosed last week by Viktor V. Grishin, chief of the Soviet trade unions, in a speech to the eleventh plenary meeting of the Central Trade Unions Council.

He gave the following goals for 1965:

Steel—91,000,000 metric tons, a 68 per cent increase over the 1958 output expected on the basis of third-quarter results. Premier Khrushchev's tentative steel goal for 1972 was 100,000,000 or 120,000,000 tons.

Iron ore—246,000,000 or 247,000,000 tons, an indicated 179 per cent increase over this year and comparable to the original 1972 target of 250,000,000 or 300,000,000 tons.

Pig iron—70,000,000 tons, an increase of 80 per cent over 1958 and comparable to the tentative 1972 goal of 75,000,000 or 85,000,000 tons.

Rolled steel—70,000,000 tons, an increase of 65 per cent over 1958.

Other goals published earlier this year in various reports were:

Cement—82,000,000 tons, an increase of 152 per cent over 1958 and comparable to the earlier 1972 goal of 90,000,000 or 110,000,000 tons.

Natural gas—150,000,000 cubic meters, a fivefold increase in this infant industry over 1958, but still some distance from the 1972 goal of 270,000,000,000 or 320,000,000,000 cubic meters.

Few Data on Consumer Goods

What will happen to the consumer industries during this major push on the heavy-industry front will not be clear until the plan is published. Last May, in calling for a major drive to build up the chemical and synthetic-fiber industries, the Communist party's Central Committee gave three consumer goals for 1965:

Wool fabrics—500,000,000 meters, an increase of 66 per cent over expected 1958 production and comparable to the earlier 1972 goal of 550,000,000, or 650,000,000 meters.

Leather shoes—515,000,000 pairs, an increase of 46 per cent over 1958 and comparable to a 1972 goal of 600,000,000, or 700,000,000 pairs.

Silk-type fabrics—1,458,000,000 meters, an increase of 73 per cent over 1958.

The population of the Soviet Union and its growth will not be clearly established until next January's census. The estimated population in April, 1956, was 200,200,000 and it is believed to be growing at the rate of more than 3,000,000 each year. This

He Plans 7 Years Ahead

Iosif Iosifovich Kuzmin

IOSIF IOSIFOVICH KUZMIN, the man in charge of drawing up the new Soviet Seven-Year Plan that Nikita S. Khrushchev thinks will amaze the world, is an engineer turned politician, a typical member of the new class of technocrats that rules in Moscow. Only a year and a half ago, appearing seemingly out of nowhere, he was named chief economic planner of the Soviet Union

Man
in the
News

and a Deputy Premier. Not until Western correspondents in Moscow had implored the Soviet Foreign Ministry for information on him did they learn a few facts, such as his year of birth (1910) and his professional background (electrical engineering). Only months later did they begin to get a look at him as he began to attend diplomatic functions in the Soviet capital.

Mr. Kuzmin turned out to be a stocky figure, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, with a placid face topped by graying curly black hair. At receptions Mr. Kuzmin laughs easily and pleasantly, but he does not say much, preferring to remain in the background while Premier Khrushchev and other leaders do most of the talking. He gives the impression of being the most studious of the Soviet leaders and, when pressed, can reel off Soviet economic statistics with ease.

Mr. Kuzmin's reticence may be related to the fact that, in terms of Communist party position, he is the lowest ranking Soviet leader. So far as is known, he is not a member of the Central Committee, let alone of the party's Presidium. His highest party rank is that of a member of the Central Auditing Committee, a secondary group that keeps tabs on the party's account books.

The evidence suggests that Mr. Kuzmin's rise has been a result of winning Premier Khrushchev's favor eight years ago. In return, Mr. Kuzmin has loyally backed the Premier's policies and assailed his enemies. In a speech to Soviet scientists some months ago Mr. Kuzmin ascribed the technological backwardness of Soviet railroads to mistakes of Vyacheslav M. Molotov and Lazar M. Kaganovich, members of the anti-Khrushchev faction that was purged in 1957.

Occasionally Mr. Kuzmin lets his hair down at Moscow diplomatic receptions. Some months ago, he told a Western diplomat that planning ahead for seven years was difficult indeed, since new inventions and technological discoveries could not be anticipated. That sort of admission by a Soviet planner is not usual.

Born in the Caspian port of



Camera Press-Pix

Laughs easily, but does not say much.

Astrakhan, Mr. Kuzmin went to work in a furniture factory at 16 and later at the municipal power plant. After having joined the Communist party in 1930, he studied a year at Leningrad's institute for ship engineers and then for five years at the Budenny military electrical engineering academy in that city.

When he was graduated in 1937, Mr. Kuzmin was sent to work in a searchlight factory, where he became an assistant director of experimental work. At the same time he headed the Communist party unit and became a party organizer of the Central Committee.

From 1939 to 1946, Mr. Kuzmin rose in the ranks of the party's Control Commission, a group charged with insuring party discipline, reaching the rank of deputy chairman.

In 1947 he was named to a special government board to solve agricultural problems and in 1950, when Mr. Khrushchev took control of Soviet agricultural policy, Mr. Kuzmin became deputy chairman of the board.

He entered the apparatus of the Central Committee in 1952 and served as chief of the industry and transport and machine building departments. In these posts he worked directly under Mr. Khrushchev, who became First Secretary of the party in September, 1953.

As is usual with Soviet leaders, nothing has been published about Mr. Kuzmin's marital status. He has visited the West at least once, accompanying the Khrushchev-Bulgarian group to Britain in 1956, but he was still obscure then and attracted no attention.